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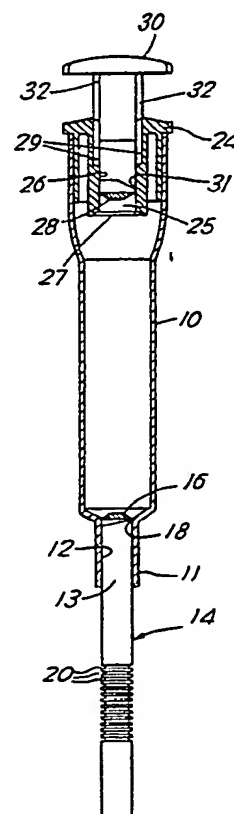
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INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification ⁵ : B01L 3/00	A1	(11) International Publication Number: WO 93/00994 (43) International Publication Date: 21 January 1993 (21.01.93)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/EP92/01480 (22) International Filing Date: 30 June 1992 (30.06.92) (30) Priority data: 9114265.3 2 July 1991 (02.07.91) GB (71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): AMER- SHAM INTERNATIONAL PLC [GB/GB]; Amersham Place, Little Chalfont, Buckinghamshire HP7 9NA (GB). (72) Inventor; and (75) Inventor/Applicant (for US only) : SEENEY, Philip [GB/ GB]; 7 Bulteel Close, Milton, Cambridge CB4 6EA (GB). (74) Agent: BROOKE-SMITH, Fred; Stevens, Hewlett & Per- kins, 1 Serjeants' Inn, Fleet Street, London EC4Y 1LL (GB).		(81) Designated States: CA, JP, US, European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LU, MC, NL, SE). Published <i>With international search report.</i>
(54) Title: SAMPLING DEVICE (57) Abstract A sampling device comprises a cylindrical tube (10) with a smaller diameter cylinder (11) at one end thereof in which a plunger (14) is mounted for sliding sealing movement. The inner end of the cylinder is sealed from the interior of the tube by a rupturable element (16), and the plunger (14) has sharp end edge (18) which will rupture the sealing element (16) when the plunger is depressed. The outer end of the plunger is formed with a series of grooves (20) capable of retaining a sample. Depression of the plunger breaks the sealing element and carries the sample into the interior of the tube (10) to test its reaction with a reagent previously sealed into the tube. The end of the plunger remote from the sealing element forms a seal in the cylinder. A generally similar arrangement at the opposite end of tube (10) allows a second reagent to be added to the reagent in the tube.		



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- 1 -

SAMPLING DEVICE

This invention relates to sampling devices.

According to the present invention there is
5 provided a sampling device comprising a closed reaction
vessel, and a cylinder formed integrally with a wall of
the vessel and having a bore in which a plunger is
mounted for sliding sealing movement, the inner end of
10 the bore being sealed from the interior of the vessel
by a sealing element capable of being ruptured by the
application of force against the sealing element by the
plunger, part of the plunger projecting externally from
the bore and having on its surface means for holding a
15 predetermined quantity of a sample, and the arrangement
being such that said part of the plunger carrying the
sample can by depression of the plunger be moved into
the interior of the vessel.

According to a preferred feature of the
invention said means for holding a predetermined
20 quantity of a sample comprises one or more holes or
recesses in the plunger. In a preferred arrangement,
said means for holding a predetermined quantity of a
sample comprises a plurality of circumferential groves
in the plunger, in which grooves a predetermined
25 quantity of a sample can be retained by surface
tension.

According to another preferred feature of the
invention, the plunger is adapted to seal the bore when
the said part is disposed in the interior of the
30 vessel. For this purpose, the end portion of the
plunger remote from the vessel may be of divergent
cross-section, or may have one or more circumferential
sealing ribs, so as to be capable of forming a tight
seal in said bore when the said part of the plunger is
35 disposed within the interior of the vessel.

According to a further preferred feature of

- 2 -

the invention, the vessel has at least one chamber in the wall thereof which chamber is isolated from the interior of the vessel by a first seal and from the ambient surroundings by a second seal and which is
5 intended to contain a reagent, and a second plunger mounted in a bore in a second cylinder on the wall of the chamber which plunger is operable to rupture said second and first seals in succession and serves then to seal the chamber (and in consequence the interior of
10 the vessel) from the ambient surroundings.

One embodiment of the invention will now be described by way of example with reference to the accompanying drawings in which:

Figure 1 shows a sampling device according
15 to the invention in axial section, and

Figure 2 illustrates a modification.

Referring to the drawing, a cylindrical tube moulded from a plastics material such as polypropylene affords a vessel 10 and has at one axial end thereof a
20 reduced diameter portion forming a cylinder 11 in the bore 12 of which one end portion 13 of a plunger 14 is slidingly and sealingly mounted. The end of the bore 12 adjoining the interior of the vessel is formed with an integral sealing element 16, and the inner end of the
25 plunger is cut so as to form a sharp edge 18 capable of rupturing the seal. The middle part of the plunger projecting from the bore is formed with a series of shallow circumferentially extending grooves 20 which are adapted to hold a predetermined small quantity of a
30 sample, using surface tension properties. The free end portion 21 of the plunger further from the vessel is slightly divergent so that when the plunger is depressed to rupture the seal and to carry the sample in the grooves into the interior of the vessel, the end
35 portion 21 of the plunger forms a tight seal in the bore 12.

- 3 -

The opposite end of the cylindrical tube is closed off by an annular plug 24 moulded from a plastics material such a polypropylene and having a central bore 26. The end of the bore adjoining the interior of the vessel is sealed by a rupturable sealing diaphragm 27, and spaced along the bore from the diaphragm is a second rupturable sealing element 28 which is moulded integrally with the plug. A sealed chamber 25 formed between the diaphragm 27 and element 28 may contain a reagent. The axially outer end portion of the bore in the plug is formed with two diametrically opposite key-ways 29. A plunger 30 slidably and sealingly mounted in the bore has its end 31 adjoining the integral seal sharpened so as to be capable of rupturing the integral seal 28 and the diaphragm 27, and has its axially outer portion formed with keys 32 capable of engaging in the key-ways in the bore. Thus the plunger can only be depressed to rupture the integral seal 28 and the diaphragm 27 when its keys are aligned with the key-ways 29 in the bore. This prevents accidental depression of the plunger.

In the modification illustrated in Figure 2, the free end portion 21 of the plunger is formed with two circumferential sealing ribs 34 instead of being divergent as in the arrangement of Figure 1.

In one mode of using the device, a quantity of a reagent is placed in the tubular vessel 10, the plunger 14 is immersed in a solution containing a sample and the solvent allowed to evaporate leaving the sample dried on the grooved area of the plunger. The plunger may first need to be treated with an appropriate reagent (e.g. a surfactant) before it can pick up the sample, but the first reagent and the surfactant may be one and the same. A precise volume of the sample is drawn up by surface tension onto the externally grooved region of the plunger. This volume

- 4 -

can be carefully controlled in forming the grooves in manufacture and may be as large as necessary. In typical examples, the volume of the sample is 50 ul.

As the sample makes contact with the first reagent, the first chemical reaction occurs. The time of reaction can be as long as necessary. When sufficient reaction time has elapsed, the plunger 14 is depressed to rupture the seal, to convey the grooved area of the plunger into the interior of the vessel and to cause the divergent or, as the case may be, ribbed end portion 21 of the plunger to form a tight seal in the bore. The secondary reagent in the interior of the vessel can react with the product of the first reaction or any remaining unused first reagent. The time for this reaction can also be as long as necessary. After this reaction, if further processing is required the contents of the chamber 25 can be added to the contents of the vessel by operation of the second plunger 30 to initiate a further reaction, by inversion if necessary.

It will therefore be understood that the illustrated device enables a series of reactions to be carried out without further dispensing or dilution or other treatments. Additionally, the device will fit into many detection instruments such as luminometers.

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CLAIMS

1. A sampling device comprising a closed reaction vessel, and a cylinder formed integrally with a wall of the vessel and having a bore in which a plunger is mounted for sliding sealing movement, the inner end of the bore being sealed from the interior of the vessel by a sealing element capable of being ruptured by the application of force against the sealing element by the plunger, part of the plunger projecting externally from the bore and having on its surface means for holding a predetermined quantity of a sample, and the arrangement being such that said part of the plunger carrying a sample can by depression of the plunger be moved into the interior of the vessel.
2. A sampling device as claimed in claim 1, wherein said means for holding a predetermined quantity of a sample comprises one or more holes or recesses in the plunger.
3. A sampling device as claimed in claim 2, wherein said means for holding a predetermined quantity of a sample comprises a plurality of circumferential grooves in the plunger, in which grooves a predetermined quantity of the sample can be retained by surface tension.
4. A sampling device as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, wherein the plunger is adapted to seal the bore when the said part is disposed in the interior of the vessel.
5. A sampling device as claimed in claim 4, wherein the end portion of the plunger remote from the vessel is of divergent cross-section so as to be capable of forming a tight seal in said bore when the said part of the plunger is disposed within the interior of the vessel.
6. A sampling device as claimed in claim 4,

- 6 -

wherein the end portion of the plunger remote from the vessel has one or more circumferential sealing ribs adapted to form a tight seal in said bore when the said part of the plunger is disposed within the interior of the vessel.

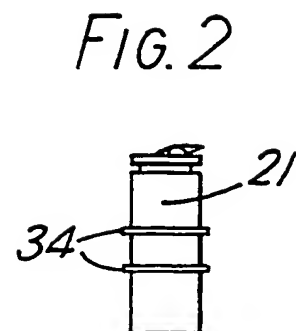
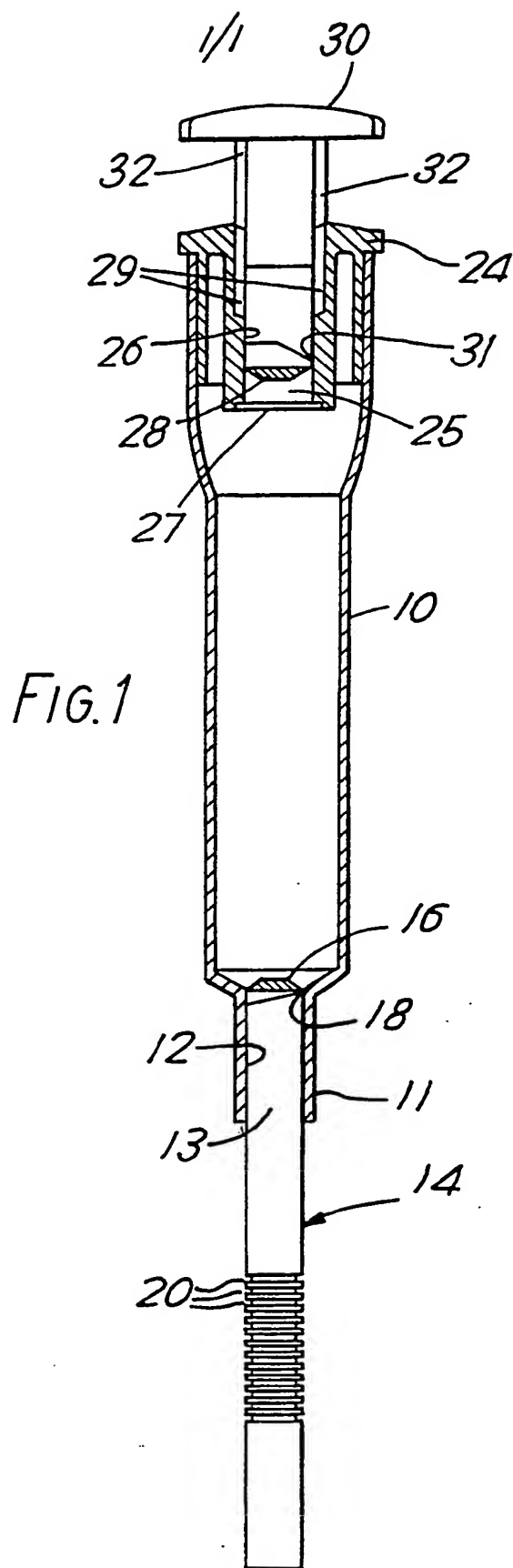
5 the vessel.
7. A sampling device as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, wherein the vessel has at least one chamber in the wall thereof which chamber is isolated from the interior of the vessel by a first
10 seal and from the ambient surroundings by a second seal and which is intended to contain a reagent, and a second plunger mounted in a bore in a second cylinder on the wall of the chamber which plunger is operable to rupture said second and first seals in succession and
15 serves then to seal the chamber (and in consequence the interior of the vessel) from the ambient surroundings.

8. A sampling device as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, wherein the vessel is tubular and said cylinder forms a tubular continuation of the
20 tubular vessel.

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/EP 92/01480

I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER (if several classification symbols apply, indicate all)⁶

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC

Int.Cl. 5 B01L3/00

II. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum Documentation Searched⁷

Classification System	Classification Symbols
Int.Cl. 5	B01L ; G01N

Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation
to the Extent that such Documents are Included in the Fields Searched⁸

III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT⁹

Category ¹⁰	Citation of Document, ¹¹ with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages ¹²	Relevant to Claim No. ¹³
Y	WO,A,7 901 131 (TURNER ET AL.) 27 December 1979 see page 9, line 8 - page 13, line 26; figures 1-5 ---	1-4,6,8
Y	WO,A,9 003 564 (KALLESTAD DIAGNOSTICS INC) 5 April 1990 see page 5, line 6 - page 8, line 2; figures 1-3 see page 12, line 25 - page 13, line 9 ---	1-4,6,8
A	US,A,3 715 189 (NIGHOHOSSIAN) 6 February 1973 see column 4, line 4 - column 5, line 49 ---	7
A	US,A,3 811 326 (SOKOL) 21 May 1974 see column 2, line 60 - column 4, line 6 ---	1,4,5
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¹⁰ Special categories of cited documents:

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IV. CERTIFICATION

Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search

29 SEPTEMBER 1992

Date of Mailing of this International Search Report

05. 10. 92

International Searching Authority

EUROPEAN PATENT OFFICE

Signature of Authorized Officer

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III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT (CONTINUED FROM THE SECOND SHEET)		
Category *	Citation of Document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to Claim No.
A	DE,A,2 350 383 (MOCHIDA SEIYAKU) 28 November 1974 see page 4, line 6 - line 20; figures 3-5 -----	3

**ANNEX TO THE INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT
ON INTERNATIONAL PATENT APPLICATION NO. EP 9201480
SA 61574**

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned international search report. The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on
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Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
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WO-A-9003564	05-04-90	EP-A- 0436563	17-07-91
US-A-3715189	06-02-73	None	
US-A-3811326	21-05-74	None	
DE-A-2350383	28-11-74	CA-A- 992033 NL-A- 7313658	29-06-76 21-11-74